

# **SCHOLARLY COLLECTION AND PAPER PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (SCOPE) DATABASE**

**Dr. S. Balasubramanian**

Director of Department of Intellectual Property Rights,  
Anna University, Coimbatore,  
Tamil Nadu, India

## **ABSTRACT**

*The online digital archiving is very easy process for managing the ever-increasing online research paper publishing. Along with the scholarly paper archiving, the extraction of bibliographic meta data is very informative and we can analyze the popularity and originality of the archived research paper. This paper developed a concept of Scholarly Collection and Paper performance Evaluation (Scope) Database.*

**Key words:** meta data, digital archive, paper evaluation

**Cite this Article:** S. Balasubramanian, Scholarly Collection and Paper performance Evaluation (Scope) Database, *International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology*, 1 (1), 2010, pp 130-132.

<https://iaeme.com/Home/issue/IJARET?Volume=1&Issue=1>

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Digital preservation is defined as the managed activities necessary: a) For the long-term maintenance of a byte stream (including bibliographic metadata) sufficient to reproduce a suitable facsimile of the original document and b) For the continued accessibility of the document contents through time and changing technology.

While storing research paper digital format, we can extract the bibliographic metadata and use it for performance of the paper also. The users (individual or institutions) can find the research paper popularity using analysis reports proposed in this paper.

Difficulties of purchasing a research article from a subscription-based journals

- Don't know popularity and originality of the paper
- If we chose wrong article, the money will be waste
- The purchased article is not exchangeable

And many other difficulties are there.

From the proposed concept Scholarly Collection and Paper performance Evaluation (Scope) Database anyone can find the popularity of the journals.

## 2. PAPER PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The extracted bibliographic metadata can be stored in an online database and compare the references and the article titles which are archived. Also, the researcher's name and affiliation details along with number of papers published and the popularity can be analyzed.

This paper proposes three types of performance evaluations

- Overall journal impact factor score
- Journal impact factor score
- Journal impact factor score Trends

### 2.1 Overall Impact Factor Score

The Overall journal impact factor score is calculated for total number paper archived or indexed from a journal or conference publication.

The average number of times articles from the journal published from the beginning have been cited in all years.

For example,

Journal publication starting year: 2000

Papers published till 2008(current year): 250

Overall citation: 433

$$\text{Overall journal impact factor score} = \frac{\text{Number of citation}}{\text{Total Number of papers published}}$$

$$\text{Overall journal impact factor score} = \frac{433}{250} = \mathbf{1.732}$$

The calculation will be very useful for the research scientists and teaching professionals.

### 2.2 Journal Impact Factor Score

The Journal impact factor score is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past three years have been cited within three years.

For example,

Papers published in last three years: 65

Overall citation: 92

$$\text{Journal impact factor score} = \frac{\text{Number of citation}}{\text{Number of papers published in last three years}}$$

$$\text{Overall journal impact factor score} = \frac{92}{65} = \mathbf{1.415}$$

### 2.3 Journal Impact Factor Score Trends

The Journal impact factor score trend is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the current years have been cited in same year.

For example,

Papers published in current year (2008): 10

Overall citation: 5

$$\text{Journal impact factor score Trends} = \frac{\text{Number of citation}}{\text{Number of papers published in current year}}$$
$$\text{Overall journal impact factor score} = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$

### 3. BENEFITS OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC META DATA ARCHIVING

Another benefits of scholarly collection of bibliographic meta data archiving are searching the document by article title, abstract and keywords. In this feature we can find and analyze the article's popularity and performance.

### 4. AUTHOR PROFILE

From the scholarly collection of bibliographic meta data archiving, we can search a author's affiliation and published papers details. The author level metrics H-index (Hirsch index), G-index, I-10, I-5 & I-2 indexes.

### 5. CONCLUSION

The Scholarly Collection and Paper performance Evaluation (Scope) Database is a journal digital archive as well as archived paper's performance analysis database. This will be very useful to individual scholars & institutions for their research work. The same concept can be implemented in corporate and government sectors.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Saha, Biswajit. "Digital Archiving and Preservation: Present Scenario." (2006).
- [2] Gonçalves, M.A., Fox, E.A. & Watson, L.T. Towards a digital library theory: a formal digital library ontology. Int J Digit Libr 8, 91–114 (2008).
- [3] Hirsch, J. E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 102(46), 16569–16572.
- [4] <https://doaj.org/>
- [5] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet\\_Archive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Archive)
- [6] Demner-Fushman, Dina et al. "The role of title, metadata and abstract in identifying clinically relevant journal articles." AMIA ... Annual Symposium proceedings. AMIA Symposium vol. 2005 (2005): 191-5.